

WORK IS FOUND FOR 30 FAMILIES

Arizona Eastern and Santa Fe Railroads Volunteer Employment Which Helps Situation — Shipment of Labor This Morning

Through the activity of the committee of the board of trade composed of President A. L. Moore, J. L. Gust and W. N. Fickas, Superintendent Scott of the Arizona Eastern and Manager W. A. Drake of the Santa Fe Pacific volunteered to care for thirty families of the unemployed Mexicans now in the city. The unemployed men and their families will board the trains at an early hour under the supervision of President Moore and the agents of the two companies and will be transported to the scene of their labor. Both of the companies advised the board of trade committee that they are in reality now overstocked with labor, but that in view of the circumstances under which the men lost their employment, and the real want of their families, they are prepared to do that much.

This was the net result of the work to solve the question put up to Governor Hunt last Wednesday evening when 456 paraded to the state house and asked him to help them.

The test that the offer of the two railway companies will put upon the demonstrating men, is expected to show whether or not their action made in public is sincere, and if so, it is not unlikely that work for still more of them can be found.

It was rumored yesterday, however, that many of the single men in the protesting number had recently been sent here from El Paso by unscrupulous labor agents who taxed the applicants \$1.75 each for sending them to work, when in reality there is no work here for any more men than the valley has of its own. This will have to be investigated, however, and the committee will work upon that proposition right soon.

In any event there were a number of happy families in the south side of town last night for groceries were furnished to some of the families out of the largesse of the public spirit of Phoenix and the board of trade.

FINED FOR PEDDLING "SNOW" AT SHOESHINERY

Jesse Alexander, the colored shoeshiner arrested some weeks ago for the alleged sale of a drug, was fined \$25 in Judge Parker's court yesterday. Steadily denying his guilt defendant announced his intention of taking an appeal. Appeal bond was fixed in the sum of \$200.

Alexander was arrested on the strength of a purchase of a small quantity of cocaine alleged to have been made at his shoe shining stand by a white woman. The drug is known by those in the side-line as "snow."

TROUBLE IN GLOBE
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
GLOBE, July 31.—The first clash between Austrians and Servians occurred tonight, resulting in many broken heads, but no serious injuries. Trouble is feared as a result of the tense feeling between the two nationalities. Five hundred Austrians notified their consul at Denver that they are ready to return home for war. Three hundred Servians are preparing to return to the fatherland.

ITALY HAS DEMANDS
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LONDON, July 31.—A Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says the Italian government learns that Germany will ask Russia and France to cease their military operations forthwith.

NEW YORK STOCK

(Continued from Page One.)
low prices, others in dread of disaster should the market be opened. Then there came news that Germany had declared a state of war in the empire. Even before this news the decision virtually had been reached. Word went forth that the board of governors had decided to close the exchange.

It fell to Mr. Ely to make the announcement. A few minutes before ten he mounted the rostrum in the board room. The clamor instantly died away. The brokers massed in a silent crowd, facing Ely, and as the gong chimed the signal for opening, Mr. Ely made his brief announcement.

For an instant, while the significance of his words was sinking in, there was not a sound. Then a shout went up—a shout of relief.

A second conference of bankers was held during the afternoon in Morgan's office but no further action was decided on. During the day the foremost men in Wall street kept in close touch one with another in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the situation as speedily as possible. It is said that the present position of the banks is unusually strong; that none of them are in need of assistance, and that nothing of an alarming character need be apprehended, whatever the developments in Europe.

Los Angeles Closes, Too
LOS ANGELES, July 31.—The Los Angeles stock and bond exchange was closed today.

RECALL BIG GERMAN LINERS BY WIRELESS

Transatlantic Service Indefinitely Suspended and Thousands of Passengers Delayed

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, July 31.—Trans-Atlantic service of passenger and freight steamships sailing between Germany and American ports has been practically suspended for an indefinite period owing to the European war situation.

By wireless the Hamburg-American line recalled its vessels the President Grant and the North German Lloyd its Grosser Kurfuerst, both of which sailed from here yesterday. Both lines announced that their ships would be held at whatever port they happened to be and those in mid-ocean at their next ports until further notice.

Thousands of passengers will be delayed in sailing and must seek passage on other boats if they decide to go to Europe. Booking agencies made arrangements for the transfer of some three thousand passengers of the Vaterland and Hamburg-American liner which was to have sailed tomorrow from Hoboken. Provision merchants ready to load ocean going German ships with supplies faced heavy losses as much perishable food sent to the liners was not taken on board. The pier gates at Hoboken were closed and a strict guard maintained against others than passengers and crews going aboard German ships. At several piers the receiving of freight was suspended.

The Eastern Asiatic steamship company maintaining a line of steamships between Libau, Russia and this port, flying the Russian flag, may place them under the Danish flag if hostilities break out, it was intimated by their agents the company is largely a Danish undertaking.

Marine underwriters refused to insure ships flying the Russian flag and there was great hesitancy in taking risks on German steamships and their cargoes.

DENMARK MAKES

(Continued from Page One.)

Pourtales, the German ambassador, and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, in St. Petersburg yesterday. Count von Pourtales first asked whether in case Russia was assured that Austria would not retain any territory conquered in Serbia, that Russia would stop her mobilization. To this Sazonoff replied "No."

He said Russia could not permit the "execution" of Serbia which had been announced by Austria. Pourtales then asked Sazonoff under what conditions Russia would dismobilize. Sazonoff answered that any question of this sort must first be raised at Vienna, which had committed acts of war and made declarations which alone had determined Russia to mobilize.

The conversation did not continue further. The German government on receipt of Count von Pourtales' report, according to Le Temps, did put itself into communication with Vienna, which up to that time it had refused to do, but to be exact, Germany affirmed that it is not exercising pressure nor having recourse to mediation but is simply asking for information and nothing else.

President Poincaré signed three decrees, the first extending until August 21, terms for the payments of obligations becoming due within that time, the second prohibiting the export of grain and other products of the soil, the third abolishing the duties on the importation of facinorous products.

A brief formal statement, setting forth the action of the council, was given out, and a review of developments sent out by a semi-official news agency. This communication, after referring to the extreme gravity of the crisis, says:

"It was learned that since July 25 and up to today Germany has armed its forts, and concentrated to the east of Thionville (Diedenhofen) and Metz a number of army corps. Their outposts formed numerous troops on the border of our immediate frontier. The patrols of cavalry of Germany even have penetrated our territory. "We know also of other grave acts which have been committed. "Communication has been cut, routes have been barred and prohibited by soldiers, and numerous automobilists proceeding as tourists lost their machines through confiscation. Railroads in proximity to the frontier have been destroyed and machine guns have been placed along this district.

Three locomotives of the Eastern Railroad company have been stopped at Montreux-Vieux, a German frontier station, and fourteen other locomotives at Amannvillers (another German station) have been put in such a condition as to make their return to France impossible. At the moment there is no normal means of transit between France and Germany. We believe the council of ministers deliberated on these facts and considered the measures necessary."

GREEK COLORS HOISTED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Greek colors were hoisted over the former American battleship Idaho, which with the Mississippi was recently sold to Greece at Villa Franca. A Greek crew is on the way to Hampton Roads to take charge of the Mississippi.

CHIP GETS DECISION

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—George Chip was awarded a decision in twenty rounds over "Sailor" Petroskey.

ALL NIGHT SESSION

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
PARIS, August 1.—The French cabinet deliberated until this morning discussing the crisis, and prospective measures.

FRENCH SOCIAL LEADER KILLED

Jean Leon Jaures is Assassinated While Dining in a Small Restaurant Near the Paris Bourse — Assassin Arrested

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
PARIS, July 31.—Jean Leon Jaures, the noted social leader, was assassinated tonight while dining at a small restaurant near the Bourse. The assassin was arrested but refused to disclose his identity but later was identified as Raoul Villain, 29 years old, said to be the son of a clerk of the civil court of Rheims.

The minister of the interior, Louis Malvey, on learning of the crime ordered precautions to be taken to prevent a demonstration. M. Jaures was seated at a table near an open window facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several socialist deputies and editors of "L'Humanite," when, as though by pre-arrangement, the curtain covering the window was brushed aside and a hand holding a revolver was thrust through. Before M. Jaures could move, he had two bullets in the head. Without uttering even an exclamation he fell forward with his head on the table.

The reports of the shots started the diners and passers-by, and the assassin was seized. In his pocket was another loaded revolver. The police rescued him from the crowd which shouted:

"Assassin! Death to the assassin!" The body of the noted deputy was placed in a city conveyance and surrounded by weeping comrades and friends proceeded to his home followed by a detachment of the republican guards. It is reported that the assassin first telephoned the restaurant where M. Jaures was accustomed to dine to ascertain if he was there.

Jaures returned here yesterday from Brussels, where he attended the international socialist conference to protest against war, and since his arrival had delivered an address on the subject with his usual eloquence. His campaign against hostilities is thought possibly had some connection with his murder.

One of the witnesses of the shooting says the assassin asserted after he fired:

"I did it because Jaures fought the three years (the three-year military law). He fought France."

The government took official notice of the crime, ordering a proclamation signed by Premier Viviani to be posted in Paris. It denounces murder and counsels the people not to give way to agitation, and throw the city into disorder.

Jean Leon Jaures was for years one of the most prominent socialist leaders in Europe. He was always a strong opponent of militarism and capitalism, and a firm believer that international peace could be maintained only by the economic relations of the world.

In 1905, a sensation was created in France and Germany by the refusal of Emperor William to permit Jaures to deliver an address to the socialists in Berlin. The speech, published later in Jaures' newspaper, "L'Humanite," was a powerful appeal to socialists to adopt a common program against militarism and capitalism, and to work together for the cause of peace. Jaures was born in 1859.

ARMOUR MONEY

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caused a drop of 35 to 42 points on first call. Coffee 'Change Down
NEW YORK, July 31.—The coffee exchange members voted to close the exchange until Monday, owing to the general demoralization in the commercial and financial markets of the world in response to many requests from country roasters, who are alarmed over the wild fluctuations recently experienced. The local spot market developed firmness during the day. Transactions were on a more liberal scale with Rio 7's quoted at 7 1/2 and Santos 4's at eleven cents. Advance in spots was due to high war risks on shipments from Brazil and fears that foreign steamers which now carry almost the entire trade with that country may be recalled for military transport duty.

Brazil Affected

RIO JANEIRO, July 31.—The financial situation in Brazil which was already serious, has been aggravated by events in Europe. The Brazilian loan, which was being negotiated in Europe, is now impossible. It is said the government intends to issue treasury bills in order to meet urgent requirements. The bourse is paralyzed and the price of provisions is rising.

NO FINANCIAL

(Continued from Page One.)

prepare this country to meet any emergency. Senator Smoot said the currency amendment must not be taken for a "panic" measure, and added that "the treasury and banking interests are in a splendid condition to meet any emergency."

"There is in the treasury \$1,500,000,000 in gold and silver," Senator Owen resumed, "and \$130,000,000 in the gold reserve and \$130,000,000 in free gold in the general funds. These immense sums with that half billion emergency currency available will be sufficient to enable this country to face any financial crisis."

CARBAJAL'S DELEGATES ARE RECEIVED COOLLY

Not Likely to Receive Much Consideration from Carranza

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
VERA CRUZ, July 31.—Constitutionalist leaders at Tampico predict there will be no peace conference between the delegates of Carranza and Carbajal at Saltillo where the Carbajal delegates will arrive tomorrow.

From Colonel Gallardo, Villa's personal representative at Tampico and Col. Nafarrete, military aide at Tampico, it is learned that the constitutionalists in that region had not expected Carranza to even receive Lauro Villar and David Gutierrez Allende, Carbajal's emissaries, and that if he does, the constitutionalists will not agree to any terms made by Carbajal.

They insisted that the revolution be settled by fighting and not by parleys. This information was obtained by Mexican newspapermen who accompanied the delegates to Tampico, but who were forced to return here the constitutionalists refusing to permit them to land. Villar and Allende were received with the utmost coolness in Tampico. None of the constitutionalists were at the wharf to meet them and during their stay in the city they were shown no courtesies. They boarded a train for Monterey whence they expect to go to Saltillo with no more recognition than is accorded ordinary passengers.

Confiscate Cartridges
EL PASO, July 31.—The United States army patrol today confiscated 15,000 cartridges being transported into Mexico at this point.

An unofficial report was received of a battle south of Queretaro between constitutionalist forces and federal irregulars under General Pascual Orozco. The constitutionalists, it is reported, were repulsed with a loss of 200 killed out of 400 engaged.

BUT FAINT HOPE

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tunes will be impaired by the financial upheaval of war.

The military situation stands where it did last night. Mobilization of naval forces has been completed, and the army is on a war footing except for calling out the territorials. The machinery for their mobilization requires only a word to be set in motion. The request of the war office that the English newspapers refrain from publishing army and navy movements met with patriotic response. The London evening papers published news concerning almost all the armies of Europe except that of Great Britain. Regarding the whereabouts of the British fleet and preparations of the British army they say nothing. There is a popular belief that the fleet is in the neighborhood of Flushing in the North Sea, but the truth is known only to members of the government.

Sir Edward Carson, Ulster unionist leader, announced that the majority of Ulster volunteers are ready for home service. Many of them would accept any service in which they could be useful.

While the London stock exchange was closed for the first time in its history by the threat of war, all the exchanges in England and Scotland immediately shut their doors upon learning of London's action. There has been no financial panic, nor have there been any important failures.

The general feeling among financiers is that London weathered the remarkable storm with great credit. The bank rate doubled from 4 to 8 per cent, but during the Crimean war it touched ten and stayed there six weeks. Short loans commanded 10 and 10 1/2 per cent interest.

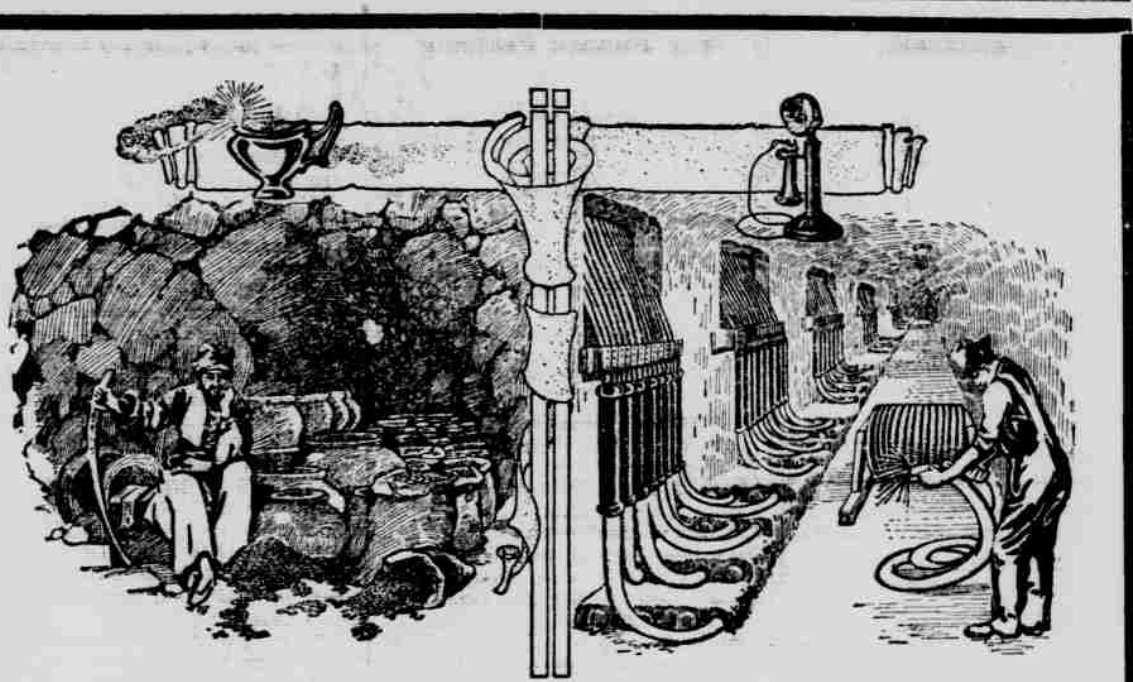
While nothing occurred like a run on the banks, there were symptoms which caused anxiety to everybody. Banks doing any ordinary commercial business refused demands to pay checks with gold and paid partly in gold and partly in Bank of England notes.

Long lines of persons assembled at the Bank of England when the bank opened, to get gold for notes, and many were turned away. It is expected that the banking act will be suspended. This would mean that the Bank of England will not be compelled to redeem its notes with gold, but Premier Asquith, Chancellor David Lloyd George, with the governor of the Bank of England and representatives of other banks, held a conference tonight and decided that a suspension of the act is not necessary at the present time.

They are prepared to act, however, when necessary.

Fortunately, Monday is a legal holiday and the banks will not open in ordinary course, which will give a breathing spell.

The governors of the stock exchange were warned this morning by members, estimated at from 100 to 150 that if the stock exchange were opened they would be ruined.



Buried Treasure

Aladdin's lamp was the fabled key to untold treasure buried underground.

Its owner, by a single rub, could summon genii, and have access to the hidden wealth of kings.

You, too, have buried treasure at your command, and Electricity, more powerful than mythical genii, to do your bidding.

Instead of rubbing a lamp, you take off your telephone receiver and immediately a wealth of treasure is at your service.

A tiny spark flashes over the wires overhead and underground and carries the sound of your voice wherever you wish.

Over three and a half million dollars lie buried under the streets of this mountain region in cables, wires and conduits, ready for your use every minute of the day and night.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

"The Corporation Different"

The governor of the Bank of England was authorized for the statement that there is practically no doubt that the banking act will be suspended before business is resumed, and that the Bank of England will issue pound notes to relieve the strain, the smallest notes at present being five pounds.

At all banks were lines of small depositors drawing from £100 to £200, which they thought would be the necessary ready cash for buying food if the situation does not brighten.

When the banks open Tuesday probably tens of thousands of small depositors will be clamoring for the only thing the average man trusts under present circumstances—gold.

There are more persons in England than in any country in the world living on interest from investments. The financial district was crowded by country squires, retired gentlemen and people of that sort, who rushed in from outlying territory to ascertain whether their sacred incomes were endangered. All were cheerful and joking and had the consolation that their friends were in the same boat.

Austrians Mobilizing
VIENNA, July 31.—Complete military and naval mobilization has been ordered by the Austro-Hungarian government tonight in reply to the Russian mobilization.

Wilhelm Makes War Speech
BERLIN, July 31.—The German emperor made a war speech to the people of Berlin in which he expressed the hope that if unable to induce his opponents to maintain peace, he would wield his sword and show his enemies what it means to provoke Germany.

The emperor summoned the Reichstag to meet Tuesday at the Royal Palace, to hear the decision of the emperor and the Bundesrath and if necessary to vote a war credit.

Five thousand persons assembled in front of the palace late this afternoon and cheered the emperor and the empire. During the demonstration Emperor William appeared in a window and addressed as follows:

"The fateful hour has fallen for Germany. Envious people everywhere are compelling us to exercise our just defense. The sword has been forced into our hands.

"I hope that if my efforts at the last hour do not succeed in bringing our opponents to see eye to eye with us in maintaining peace we shall with God's help, so wield the sword that we will restore it to its sheath again with honor.

"War would demand of us an enormous sacrifice in property and life, but we should show our enemies what it means to provoke Germany. And now I commend you to God. Go to church and kneel before God and pray his help for our gallant army."

No English Emergency

LONDON, July 31.—It was officially announced tonight that at a conference, consisting of the premier, chancellor of the exchequer and representatives of the bank of England, and other great

banks it was decided that the situation does not at present justify any emergency action to increase the supply of legal tender. If, however, future events necessitate it, the treasury will take immediate action.

The Daily Telegraph understands the German ambassador yesterday made a declaration to the French government which is interpreted as an announcement of his early departure from Paris.

An extraordinary council of ministers held at Peterhof, according to a St. Petersburg despatch to the Times, was confronted with a modified situation resulting from the assurances by the German ambassador following messages exchanged between the Czar the Kaiser and King George.

The impression among the ministers, the despatch adds, is that Germany is disposed to bring pressure upon Austria to resume diplomatic conversations on grounds acceptable to other European powers, and there seems some hope of a compromise.

Martial Law in Finland
ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—An imperial ukase declares martial law in Finland and Finnish territorial waters. Great Britain is making a final effort to find some formula acceptable to the antagonists but with little hope of success, it is announced, owing to Germany's attitude.

Americans Recalled
GENEVA, July 31.—Several American naval officers are leaving Switzerland, recalled on orders from Washington.

The Swiss government has ordered a partial mobilization of troops to be ready to defend the neutrality of Swiss territory.

To Protect Vancouver
VANCOUVER, July 31.—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, issued an order to Commander Hove of the cruiser Rainbow, now lying in Esquimalt harbor, to cancel the Bering Sea trip for the present and remain ready for duty in the vicinity of Victoria and Vancouver.

SIEGE OF SANTO DOMINGO
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
SANTO DOMINGO, July 31.—The siege of the city continues but with the exception of small encounters outside all is quiet.

PICKING UP FISHERMAN
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
ST. JOHNS, July 31.—The French cruiser Friant sailed tonight for France after coaling hurriedly. She will delay on the grand banks long enough to pick up 1,000 men of the French fishing fleet and will then proceed to Brest, where the fishermen will be distributed among the warships.

BELGIUM MOBILIZING
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
BRUSSELS, July 31.—The official Gazette explains the Belgian government has ordered mobilization because it learned Germany and France are about to mobilize.

PRESIDENT CONFERS TO AVERT STRIKE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Determined to prevent if possible the strike of 55,000 engineers and firemen on ninety-eight western railroads expected Friday unless the two sides settle, the president held a long conference with William L. Chamberlain and Martin A. Knapp of the federal board of mediation and conciliation preparatory to meeting he will hold tomorrow with representatives of the general managers and the workmen.

Judge Chambers and Judge Knapp told Mr. Wilson tonight of their fruitless efforts to bring the two sides together during long negotiations at Chicago. Mediation having failed it is understood that members of the board believed the only way to settle the differences is by arbitration under the terms of the Newland law.

The president was informed that more than 31,000,000 people live along the railroads affected by the threatened strike, and that many thousands of persons in addition to railroad employees will be thrown out of work if the strike is called.

President Wilson will appeal directly to the employees and employees to settle their differences without a strike. He will tell them that because of war in Europe, and the necessity of moving large crops in the west, a strike at this time would be disastrous to the country.

The president will talk to the railroad managers at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and to the employees at 5 o'clock. It is expected both sides will again confer with members of the mediation board.

N. Y. CENTRAL INDICTED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
CHICAGO, July 31.—Charges that the New York Central railroad and its subsidiaries have given relatives to the O'Carra Coal Company and granted it extensions of credit and that advances and loans amounting to half a million dollars have been advanced it, were made in three blanket indictments returned by the federal court. The officers of all the companies involved are named in the indictments.

W. C. Brown, former president of the New York Central; John Carstenson and Richard M. Huddleston, respectively first vice president and auditor of the New York Central; Thomas J. O'Carra and William A. Brown, president and secretary of the coal company and three roads, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern were named in the indictments.

Prosecution of the defendants will be begun at once, according to James A. Wilkerson, district attorney.